from the report of Col. A. H. Markland, who at the close of the war had charge of the mail for the whole army:

The railway mail system in the United States was inaugurated within the lines of the army as early as Fabruary, 1862. Your attention is called to this subject, because it is due to the private soldiers who were detailed for this service in the army, and who, under the most trying and difficult circumstances, contributed so much to make a success of the system. The facilities for inaugurating the system in the army were very meager, and discomforts and the dangers correspondingly great; nevertheless the work was faithfully and well performed by volunteer soldiers. It was not a please ant duty to distribute the mails under fire of the enemy, and yet it was of frequent occurrence that such duty was required and performed. During the Lonviest battles the mail messengers of the army would run the gautlet of death, that they Inight have the mail ready for delivery to the soldiers when the battle was over. As thousands of soldiers who received their letters and papers along the front lines and under fire can testify, the system of distribution was most perfect, and such as to constantly call forth the admiration and gratitude of the armies.

# DEPENDENT PENSION BILL.

A Bugle-Blast from Gen. A. Sanders Piatt. EDITOR NATIONAL TERBUNE: What is meant Is it a slor upon him? Does it propose under the cover of the term "dependent" to cast a stigma on the brave men who sacrificed everyis applied to one is applied to all who went to the front and gave their unqualified support to the Nation in its hour of distress. Thousands of them to-day are helpless from exposure in the service-exposure which did not manifest its results until long after the struggle had ceased! What is the remedy for this evil? Is it the Pension Bureau? I think not, While it effects good, yet through its slow and tardy process it does not reach the wrong to be corrected. The remedy should be prompt and just. What the soldier wants is a settlement of his claims against the Government. It is not alms he is to receive, but his just dues, The terms of the contract that he entered into with the Government when he went to the front he complied with and fulfilled, but the Government never did perform its part. Singular to say, 22 years have clapsed and it never has hinted at a settlement, and never will unless the soldiers and their friends in their might through the ballot-box demand its fulfillment. Had the Government in its dealings treated all alike-soldier and civilian-it might be a season for silence on this question. The brave heart of the soldier recognized the peril and difficulty under which the Government was placed in the hour of struggle, and he quietly submitted to what was given him without question. But this is no reason for not adjusting the amount due him; for, looking back to-day and viewing the situation from the close of the war to the present, we find that while they offer to the soldier a teaspoonful of thin gruel as a pulliation for his sufferings and sacrifices, they have and are pouring into the lap of gentlemen who staid at home and grew rich upon the purchase of bonds the abundance of Crosus. Let us contrast the situation as between the non-payment of the it soldiers' dues and the gifts to these It is not based on the gentlemen who purchased the bonds at ger. His report says: 50 cents on the dollar, at the face value in gold. The first gift was the release of taxa-

tion on the investment. The second, was the tell which division or what regiment first reached strengthening act of 1869, that made the face of the bond gold, and thus by a scratch of the the same moment. pen put millions of dollars in these gentlemen's pockets. The third favor was the passage of the National Bank Law, that added 90 per cent, to the bonds, with the indorsement of the Government that made the corporate note (or debt of the bank) money-all of which favors summed up, so enhanced the value of the bond in the market that the premium on it is about 25 per cent .- adding a fourth more to its original face-value. In the name of all that is despotic, could greater favors be shown to class by Government? Has the Czar of Russia done more? Has the effete despotism of the Old World ever gone to a greater extent with its nobles? In the face of all this, they offer to the soldier an insult in the shape of a dependency, that literally makes a pauper of him. It is not enough that they refuse him justice, in the fulfillment of the contract, but they must use opprobrious terms to him while doling out the stipend they offer. I repeat, the gentlemen who offer this insult must not forget that it is not applied to a part, but to all

# "CONFEDERATES."

platform. What the soldier requires is settle-

ment under contract. I would suggest in set-

os sorvibus remarren the Govern-

Gen. Grant's Use of the Word in His Memoirs, the grand old hero that he did not use Rebel | right was Slocum's battery, of Bate's Divisand Rebels frequently in his relation of his- ion. tory. The fact is Gen. Grant, in his Personal Memoirs, uses "rebels." "enemy," and "Confederates" interchangably and in exactly the tion was about 400 or 500 yards north of the same sense. I had intended in this to refer to Thurman House. This would place him near each page of his history where he uses the the center of Bate's Division. The authority terms rebel and rebels, but I found on ex- for this last statement is a published letter of amining not further than page 365 of his first | Isham G. Harris, ex-Governor of Tennessee, volume that it would occupy too much of your then serving on Gen. Bragg's staff. In front of space to do so. He uses "enemy" oftener than and to the north of the Thurman House, the disrebels or Confederates, but rebels often enough | tance from the crest of the ridge to the rifleto not obscure his meaning and historical names. pits at its base is from 600 to 800 yards. He might have used "United" and "Union" as terms appropriate to designate the Southrons | Sam Beatty, Willich and Hazen, posted in the in that struggle, to soothe that purist of sensi- order named from left to right, and each formed tive table manners, but he didn't. United, in | in two lines. Sheridan's Division, on the right the sense of joint efforts, and union, in the of Wood, comprised the brigades of Wagner, sense of conlition and confederation, were as Harker and Sherman. They were posted in suitable terms as Confederates, if euphemism alone had been consulted, but those who bore | similarly to Wood's. Sheridan says Bragg's the heat and burden of the day in that strug- headquarters were in front of the center of his gle for the Union and permanency of our coundivision. I do not know the exact strength of try know only rebels and Johnnies as established names. Gen. Grant was very accommo- thousand. dating and polite, but he would not sacrifice the truth of history and duty to his country to appease anybody. It is reprehensible that sen- one mile, but subsequent measurements I think timentalism and old Copperheadism are doing show it to have been about one mile and half. their best to teach that rebellion was not odious, In the first advance Wagner's Brigade with the They said an uncle of one of our boys had and that Confederates are rather pet names rest of Sheridan's Division crossed the rifle- killed his brother, and they feared he had race, or trial going on in justice court?" than otherwise. The late official acts and pub- pits at the foot of the ridge and advanced about come for revenge. As it was dinner time, I lie utterances of President Cleveland have also inclusive, in Vol. 1 of his Personal Memoirs, staff that the order was merely to take the Gen. Grant calls them rebels one dozen times. I did not pursue the matter farther for the reason already given. It makes the old veterans tired to have Grant compared with Cleve- demi-brigade of Harker retired with it. The land and referred to as thinking and acting on the same line with him, as was done in the article in question. But in your comments you say "the Journal stupidly misunderstands the whole question." I am prepared to believe what you say, and even worse about it, judging from the specimen; or, in other words, "recogmixing Hercules from the size of the foot."

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has been and is doing manly, noble work on the right side, for which it deserves, and no doubt receives, the thanks and encouragement of all comrades and true patriots all over our country,-Thos. E. BURNS, late Lt.-Col., 16th Ky., Winfield, Kan.

YOU NEED NOT BE A MILLIONAIRE To be interested in mining stocks and in receipt of dividends on mining stocks. At last a successful mining enterprise has planned that its stockholders shall be among the people, rather than the few who usually absorb the stock of promising mining enterprises. The Tortilita Gold and Silver Mining Co., of the famous Pinal County, Arizona, has put its anywhere, may participate in its success. An order for even one share from the bumblest buyer will have the company's respectful attention. Jos. H. Reall, President of the Na- and left center were in the immediate front of tional Agricultural Society, is President of the Bate's Division. In the light of these circum-Mining Co., and his associates also are men of stances let us examine the report of Gen. Bragg. character and standing in the country. Ad-

Its Gallant Assault Upon Missionary Ridge.

BY GEN. AQUILA WILEY, WOOSTER, O.

The abstract question as to whether Sheridan's or Wood's Division first crowned Mission Ridge is one in which few except the members of those divisions will feel any interest. The spirit which prompts the soldier to guard with ealous care the fame of his corps' achievements, f not commendable, is at least excusable. But the general public, and especially the military student, may feel an interest in tracing accurately the various steps in the progress of this picturesque and rather phenomenal battle. It is chiefly the latter consideration that induces

the writing of this article. Both these divisions were in the Fourth Corps, commanded by Gen. Gordon Granger. by the title of the proposed relief to the soldier? In a very interesting and graphic article recently published by Gen. Fullerton, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff to Gen. Granger, on the operations of the army around thing-home, business, health and life? What | Chattanooga, in describing the assault upon the ridge, occurs this passage:

At six different points and almost simultaneously Sheridan's and Wood's Divisions broke over the crest-Sheridan's first, near Bragg's headquarters, and in a few minutes Sheridan was beside the guns that had been fired at him and claiming them as

At first blush this would seem to come with a quasi authority decisive of the question as to which division first crowned the ridge. Gen. Fullerton does not tell us upon what authority be predicates this statement. I propose to examine a little into the weight to which it is entitled as evidence on this subject. As he formed near his flag. does not state the authority upon which it is made, I will mention a few authorities upon which it is not founded.

It is not founded upon the report of Gen. Chomas, who commanded the Army of the Cumberland, of which the Fourth Corps formed a part. Gen. Thomas's report says:

The enemy, seized with panic, abandoned the works at the foot of the hill and retreated precipitately to the crest, where they were closely fol lowed by our troops, who, apparently inspired by the impulse of victory, carried the hill simultaneously at six different points, and so closely upon the heels of the enemy that many of them were taken prisoners in the trenches.

It will be observed that Gen. Thomas does not attempt to decide the question of priority. He does not even state whether the troops that carried the ridge at the six points simultaneously belonged to one or both divisions. It will be borne in mind that Gen. Thomas witnessed this operation from Orchard Knob, which is more than a mile distant from the nearest point at which Wood crossed the ridge, and more than a mile and a half from the point at which the first of Sheridan's Division crossed

It is not based on the report of Gen. Gran-The ridge was taken after a bard struggle, and those who looked on from below were unable to

It is not founded on the report of Gen. Sheridan. In Sheridan's report occurs this sentence: The right and right center reached the summit first, being nearest the crest, and crossed it to the right of Gen. Bragg's headquarters.

It is perfectly clear that Sheridan was reporting simply the operations of his own division, and in the above sentence is speaking of the relative time at which the different parts of his own division reached the summit. There is not, nor can there be, any controversy but that his report is correct; that his right and right center did reach the summit before his left and left center, and that when he gave the final order to carry the ridge the right and right center were nearer the crest than the left and left center, for the latter had been retired to the line of rifle-pits at the foot of the ridge, while the former had not. His report passed through the hands of Gens, Granger and Thomas, and it is apparent that they so understood it. In fact, it is susceptible of no other

alike. We, as comrades, stand upon the same If Gen. Granger's report is correct that it could not be determined "by those who looked ment of just claims-no more, no less. The canfirm od preudbaten uborl' uts own personal knowledge, for according to his own published

article he "looked on from below." tlement, let the Government, in the spirit of I will now examine the testimony of some the original contract, make its face gold in witnesses who looked on from above. I will payment, with interest on the balance due, from date of enlistment. This, I believe, would take the official reports of Gen. Bragg and Gen. Bate on the Confederate side. To make be simply justice.—A. SANDERS PIATT, Mac-athe latter reports intelligible to the general reader, it is necessary to make a statement of

some facts about which there is no controversy. The general direction of Mission Ridge is north and south. On the summit of the ridge was a house called the Thurman House, which EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE; Referring to was known as Gen. Bragg's headquarters. an article copied from the Boston Journal, and About 100 yards north of the Thurman House editorially commented on, under the head of a road from Chattanooga, called the Crutchfield "Confederates" or "Rebels," in the THE NA- | road, crossed the ridge; about three-quarters of TIONAL TRIBUNE of July 7, 1887, I want to re- a mile north of the Thurman House another mark that the Journal's article contained an road crossed the ridge, known as the south error unnoticed by you, and was misleading in branch of the Shallow Ford road. Gen. Bate what it states as to Gen. Grant's relation of | had two brigades in line on the right or north history, and the terms he applied to the South- of the Thurman House, his left resting on the ern portion of the contending forces in that Crutchfield road. On the right of Bate's Distruggle. The gentleman mentioned in it who vision was the Division of Patton Anderson, suggested some table manners to the General | which extended across the south branch of the when he was about to commence writing his Shallow Ford road. On the left of Bate was war papers for The Century, must have been an Stewart's Division, its right resting on the euphemist indeed, but he did not so influence | Crutchfield road. On an eminence near Bate's

> During the assault upon the ridge, Gen. Bragg was not at his beadquarters. His posi-

Wood's Division comprised the brigades of the order named, from left to right, and formed each division, but it was between six and seven

Gen. Granger, in his official report, estimates the length of the line of the two divisions at 200 yards up the face of it, when Gen. Wagner the same trend. Between pages 234 and 365, was informed by Capt. Ransom of Sheridan's dren marched into the dining-room as usual. works at the foot of the ridge. Thereupon Wagner retired his brigade to the works at the foot of the hill, and at the same time the left language of Gen. Sheridan's report on this

subject is: About this time Capt. Ransom, who had been dispatched to Gen. Granger as heretofore men-tioned, reached the left of my division, and in-formed Gen. Wagner that it was the first line that was to be carried. Wagner withdrew his men to that line with severe loss. One of Harker's demi-brigades was also retired to the rifle-pits. In the meantime the right and right center were approaching the partial line of pits, led by 12 sets of regimental colors. One would be advanced a few feet, then another would come up to it, each vicing with the other to be foremost, until the entire 12 were planted on the crost of the partial line of pits by their gallant bearers. Capt. Avery, of Gen. Granger's staff, here came up and informed me that the original order was to carry the first line of pits, but that if in my judgment the ridge could be taken, to do so. My judgment was that it could,

and orders were given accordingly, obeyed with a cheer, and the ridge was carried. The partial line of pits spoken of were about half way up the ridge. Gen. Wagner's Brigade, when it did cross the ridge, crossed at and by Bragg's headquarters. Hazen's Brigade, which was the first on the left of Wagner, crossed shares at two dollars each that any investor, in front of Anderson's Division at or about the point where the south branch of the Shallow

Ford road crossed the ridge. From the foregoing it is clear that when Sheridan was at the foot of the ridge, his left This is its language:

riding along the crest congratulating the troops, intelligence reached me that our line was broken on my right, and the enemy had crowned the ridge." On the subject of this supposed repulse Gen.

Bate says: A well directed and effective fire having been pened on the advancing line handsomely repulsed t, throwing a portion of it behind our vacated renches and precipitated others on their second line, which being out of range of small-arms, I ordered the firing to cease and the line to fall back a few paces to replenish ammunition and give the artillery an unobstructed sweep.

One fact from the above is beyond all controversy, and that is, that the first knowledge Brang had that the ridge had been carried was of the lodgment made by Hazen near the Shallow Ford road. There was no movement of our troops that would answer the description of this so-called repulse, except the withdrawal of Wagner and of Harker's demi-brigade, before described. At that time the musketry fire of Bate's Division ceased, and while Bragg, during its cessation, was riding along the crest of the ridge congratulating his troops on this supposed repulse, Hazen had already gained the crest, and Bragg had received notice of the fact. These were also the first troops known by Gen.

point in the line of Gen. Anderson's Division be-yond the depression in the ridge, where a section of artillery of Dent's battery had been firing and was then located. I thought it a Confederate flag, but upon a nearer approach, and more minute inspection, I soon detected the United States colors. The line in my front had recoiled a second time, but was railied and was advancing up the hill in such numbers as to forbid the displacing of any of my command, I was ordered by Gen. Bragg to withdraw a portion of my command and dislodge him if possible; but upon suggesting I was without re-serves and the danger of withdrawing when so hard pressed on the front, which would necessarily cause a gap in my line, he directed me to take such as could be best spared. I at once took the command under Maj. Weaver which had come from the ditches and were aligned across the Crutchfield road (it being disengaged) and moved at a doublequick some five or six hundred yards to the elevaion on the right and nearly where the enemy had

Maj. Weaver, to get this command farther, and could only form it on the hill at right angles to my ine, protecting that flank, and seek to dislodge him by a well-directed fire or hold him in check until the repulsed brigade in Anderson's line could be rallied and retake their lost ground. Having made this disposition and opened fire, I left Lieut. Blanchard of my staff to report the result, and returned to my own line, which was being dangerously pressed. It was but a few moments until the second and third flags were on the ridge near the same spot, and the enemy in such numbers as to drive away the command under Maj. Weaver. This command, upon the advance of the enemy, broke and retired in disorder. The enemy turned our guns upon us and opened a fire of musketry from our right and rear. This advantage gained caused my right to give back. In seeking to rally the ight I did not see the exact time when the flag went up at the left of Gen. Bragg's headquarters. \* \* \* The enemy formed a line of battle and moved own upon our right at right angles with that

I was unable, not withstanding the assistance of

Dent's battery was turned upon us, sweeping our lines from right to left, and, among other effects produced, destroyed two of Slocumb's limbers. Our men on the extreme right gave back in some confusion, and in gallantly seeking to rally them, Col. R. C. Tyler was dangerously wounded, Meanwhile the enemy had gained the summit of the ridge on our left and subjected us to a fire from that source. He was rapidly enveloping the dicommand, which was in much confusion, to the the meantime. rear, ordering the batteries and that portion still remaining on the top of the ridge to retire to the line on which we were rallying.

It will be well to note all that Gen. Bate says ments appeared to dash over the breastworks at transpired after he saw the first flag in Wood's Division go up on his right, and before he learned that Sheridan's flag was up south of Bragg's headquarters. He first moved to the right in person, reconnoitered and discovered it was a Union flag; then returned to his position, had a short conference with Bragg as to what troops he should take with which to dislodge us; then moved south to the Crutchfield road, took Weaver's battalion, moved it north five or six hundred yards, formed it at right angles to the crest of the ridge made some efforts to advance it farther, failed, caused it to open fire, and again returned to his position in rear of his division. Hazen's troops also formed at right angles with the crest of the ridge, moved south, drove Weaver's battalion in confusion, attacked Bate's right brigade in flank and rear (wounding Col. Tyler, its brigade commander), enfiladed his line with the captured guns of Dent's battery, destroying two of the limbers of Slocumb's battery, and threw Bate's right brigade back in confusion. It was after all this had been done, and while Bate himself was endeavoring to rally and restore order in his right brigade that the flag went un south of Bragg's headquarters and it not notice the exact time it went up. All this

could not have occupied less than half an hour. Assuming the official reports on both sides to be substantially correct, they establish the following facts: 1st. That Wood's Division carried the ridge without orders from its division or corps com-

2d. That Sheridan's Division carried the ridge in obedience to orders from its division and corps commander.

3d. That at the time Sheridan issued the order his right and right center were at the partial line of rifle-pits, and his left and left center were at the rifle-pits at the foot of the 4th. That when the first of Wood's Division

reached the crest in Anderson's front Sheridan's left and left center had not left the rifle-pits at the foot of the ridge. 5th. That when his left and left center did leave the rifle-pits at the foot of the ridge his right and right center were not beyond the

partial line of rifle-pits. 6th. That the attack of Hazen's Brigade after passing the crest, on the right flank and rear of Bate's Division, was the chief factor in clearing Sheridan's front as far south at least as the Crutchfield road.

I do not mean by the foregoing to claim that Hazen's Brigade was prior to Willich's in gaining the crest. They were so nearly simultaneous that it may be difficult to determine the question of priority. I am not sufficiently familiar with all the evidence on that subject to express an opinion.

# AN INDIAN DISARMED.

How a Spirited White Woman Aroused a Hideous Apache's Admiration.

In the following good story, which Harriet Phillips relates in the Philadelphia News, we must leave it to our readers to judge what it was which proved too much for the Apache. Was it the teacher's hospitality or her courage which won his heart? Something of both, perhans. One thing, at all events, we feel sure of: stolid as he may have been, he must have felt both surprise and admiration at the white woman's spirit:

"An Apache, in full war-paint, stalked into an Indian school at Albuquerque, N. M., one day. The children were immediately terrified, and tremblingly told us he was a 'bad Indian.' saw nothing better to do than to have the chil-We keep open house to Indians at all times, and treat them as distinguished guests, so I motioned to our Apache to take a seat at the table. He sat down, terrible in his war-paint, and laid two loaded revolvers before him. The children began to tremble.

"I summoned all my courage and said: 'Put those revolvers on the window. "The Apache never moved. The cook placed before him a cup of coffee and a bowel of soup.

"'Take away that coffee and soup,' I commanded, with my heart in my mouth, adding, to the Indian : 'You shall not have them until you put those revolvers on the window.' "Trembling for her life, the cook obeyed When the Apache saw his dinner removed he deliberately rose, picked up his revolvers and -shall I ever forget that terrible moment?quietly laid them on the window. His dinner

was restored to him; he ate it in silence, and

"I did not see him again for years. But this last time, on my way home, as I was waiting in | ing that as long as his father knew he had come the train at Senta Fe, my terrible Apache, in his mother would not scold him for coming and walked its whole length, as if looking for | hardly satisfied the little fellow, who whimpered north of Bragg's headquarters. He says one of some one. My blood ran cold. He then left in reply, "Papa isn't the boss!" his regiments-the 40th Ind .- passed directly | the car and returned with a dozen other braves, as borrible as himself. He introduced them all, and all must shake hands."

> For This, Thanks. [Washington Critic.] When eigarets their vapors blow.
> In people's throats and choke them,
> It is some comfort -light to know
> They kill the dudes that smoke them.

for shares or for information relating the reto.

All Fits stopped free by Dr. Cline's Great | Great Seacht! I know your placht.

In a short time the roar of musketry became very heavy, and it was soon apparent that the enemy had been repulsed in my immediate front. Whilst to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila, Pa. All Fits stopped free by Dr. Cline's Great

BILL NYE AS A DUELIST.

He Challenges the Editor of an Esteemed Contemporary in a Polished Manner. New York World: The following copy of a etter has been handed to the World with a view to general publicity:

"Mr. George W. Tidd, editor Cranberry Palladium. - Dear Sir: My attention has been called to a printed statement made over your own signature some time ago, in which you spoke in remark was carefully worded, but calculated to formed across the Columbia pike, and joined the land and naval forces of the United States. of the public. I have spoken to several friends | the correction I wish to make is this: The | goes on to say: in relation to it, and they are of one opinion in the matter. They unite in saying that the pike on the east side. Our line of intrenchelry in my hair until the danger had passed.'

"For this, sir, I beg to state that my address | tain knowledge there were no troops behind is at No. 2311 Rue de Bowery, opposite the Place du Rahway Mysterie, and to ask that you will send me your own address. I forward this through that gap not 10 feet apart. by the hands of a slow messenger boy, who will Bate to have gained the crest. Gen. Bate says: | bring me your answer as soon as he gets thor-In a few moments I saw a flag waving at the oughly rested. I need not add that he is my friend and will act as my second, should you refuse to retract the statements referred to. You may also settle with him for this message and your own.

"I will settle with you. that may seem coarse or brutal in this challenge, for I desire only to take your life without giving you any offense, and I want to be polite where we may kill each other undisturbed? "May I trouble you also, sir, to select two as | Iowa. dangerous weapons as possible, and also to bring with you the surgeon who generally sews

you up at such times. "The De Nyes have always been a hot-blooded race ever since they left France, and they can none of them brook an insult or bear to be tramped on.

my breath came in short pants.

liable to meander up the flume in an oblique | pity in his eyes, and answered: manner. Pardon anything, sir, in this communication which may sound harsh or clash with the smooth and scholarly style of assassination peculiar to the code. I desire to meet you in mortal comba., but I want to do it in a pol- | then she asked: lished way, and I desire to word this note so that it will read well in print, like other

challenges. "I have consulted several friends about the day, and all of them seem to be highly grati- the passengers so that they have adopted fied. It affords me great pleasure to note that another plan." I go into this thing with the hearty indorsement and Godspeed of all, without distinction. If you would prefer to wait a few weeks, till "You ought to buy some peanuts of the the weather is cooler, so that you can lie in bey, Gordon, and show the railroad that we vision, and yet the larger portion of it was on the state longer, I will try to muzzle my wrath, appreciate this extra expense they have gone front line with the articlery. I then moved the | but would advise you not to cross my trail in | to. They must have feelings as well as us."

"My second will no doubt inform you that I am an expert and deadly swordsman, and will try to convince you that it will be best not to name the sword. Do not be too proud to heed his advice. It may save your live-and mine

"I hope you will not treat this challenge lightly, sir, and try still further to heap ridicule upon an old and mildewed name by suggesting soft gloves or watermelons as weapons. Let us meet as gentlemen, sir-fire and fall down, stagger to our feet, lean heavily against a tree, mutter a few words in a hoarse voice, gasp two times in rapid succession, put on our coats, and go home.

"I feel almost certain, sir, that you will treat this note in a slighting and jaunty manner, but I beg that you will not do so. For the sake of the Tidds, who were always a plain but rather pleasant set of people, and for the sake of the De Nyes, whose only fault has been their fondness for fresh, hot blood, furnished by other parties; for the sake of all our ancestors, sir, let me beg of you to assist in making this duel a success.

"If I have been brutal in the wording of this challenge, sir, or violated the code, or misspelled any words, will you please have it corrected before you send it to the printer? I ask this favor of you in all sincerity and in as courwill grant it promptly and that you will lose no opportunity to do all the good you can during the next few days.

"I have arranged all my earthly affairs with the exception of paying my poll-tax. I have turned off the gas-meter and am prepared for any accident, though the police have promised to come in and arrest us at any time we may

"In closing, sir, allow me to express the hope that you will surely be at the duel and that you will bring your dinner.

"My second will offer you the choice weapons, with an opportunity for retraction. If you enter into life and its enjoyments with real zest, I would advise you to avail yourself of the opportunity to retract, for, although, sir, I would be a great deal happier with your heart's blood, the retraction would do me just as well, and you need not humiliate yourself in writing it. I do not ask you, sir, to grovel. You can write a retraction which will not compromise you at all, and yet one that will give me much pleasure.

"In the meantime, sir, I shall remain at the above address, awaiting your decision, and whatever it may be, sir, I beg to remain your most obedient antagonist and well-wisher, "WILLIAM DE NYE, Formerly Duke of Sweetwater County and Ref-

eree during the Modoc War."

### She Knew His Habits. [Dakota Bell.]

"Seen anything of my husband?" demanded a Sioux Falls woman one day this week of an officer in front of the postoffice. "No, ma'am. Has he disappeared mysteriously?"

" Naw : he came down town the same as usual this morning, but dinner has been ready an of phrenology very gravely told them that there hour and itsall getting cold, and he isn't back

"You haven't been to his office, I suppose?" "No, sir, I haven't. I've no time to fool away | mention. looking for him there. Say, is there a sick horse at any of the livery stables?"

" Not that I know of." "Been any dog fights around lately?" "Haven't heard of any." "Any 10-cent show or target gun in town?"

"All gone, madam." "Any man in a wagon, selling brass jewel-

" No pools being sold anywhere on some horse

"Guess not." "No fire anywhere in town?" " No."

"Not any." "No man selling medicine on the street, no circus bills just pasted up anywhere, no woman walking a tight rope?" "Not a one."

"Well, that's peculiar. I can't see where John can be." "There's a couple of Frenchmen with a tame cinnamon bear down on Phillips avenue, madam."

"That's it! That's it! I didn't think to ask | wanted no sermon at all. about tame bears. While the potatoes are getting cold as a stone he is down there making up a purse of 75 cents to see the bear climb a telegraph pole. I'll go right down. You watch and see if he isn't up to the house inside of 10 minutes."

> He Knew the Boss. [St. Albans Messenger.]

A youngster in a neighboring town, who had gone out on a pleasure trip by his father's consent, suddenly broke out crying, and when then, taking up his property, walked out with- asked what the matter was said, "Mamma will whip me."

An effort was made to soothe him by explainall his feathers and war-paint, got into the car | without saying anything to her about it. This

> Nautical. [New York Sun.] "Have you seen my beautiful yacht?" "Have I seen your beautiful whacht?" "Beautiful yacht." "Beautiful whacht?"

"Yacht! yacht! yacht!"
"Oh! No, I have nacht." "If it's nacht too hacht let's tracht down to the spacht where I keep my yacht." "I wacht that you have nacht gacht a vacht. Great Seacht! I know your placht. You ought to be shacht. I'll nacht stir one jacht. Your FRANKLIN.

A 50th Ohio Comrade Corrects Col. Hays Respecting the 100th Ohio. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: While Col. Hays, Comrade Pinney, and others are fighting over the battle of Franklin in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, will you allow me to correct Col. Hays in one or two statements in regard to the | p. m." position of the 100th Ohio? Comrade Pinney makes Col. Hays say that his regiment occupied a light and flippant manner of my hair. The the extreme right of Riley's Brigade, was 100th did not cross the pike, but came up to the term 'Mexican hairless humorist' demands a | ments did not cross the pike, but close up on challenge, to say nothing of the statement that | each side. The gap was left to permit the while on board a train which was robbed in artillery in front to pass in, and in the rear of around, was a barricade of rails. To my cer-

and that was when some rebel flags came Again, Col. Hays is mistaken when he says his regiment joined the Fourth Corps. It joined the Third Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Corps, of which our regiment (the 50th Ohio) was the extreme left, the left of the regiment resting on the pike. Col. S. A. Strickland, of our regiment, commanded the brigade. I know the 100th was not behind that barricade, for if "I hope, sir, that you will excuse anything | they had been they would never have permitted the rebels to rush through as they did and form in our rear almost to our colors, before we had time to get out of the ditch. To be between like other duelists. May I ask, therefore, that two solid lines of rebels, in clear daylight, and at your earliest convenience you will name a they not 10 feet apart, and not get captured, quiet place, as free from malaria as possible, was glory enough for our regiment for one day. -J. B. LINDSAY, Co. K, 50th Ohio, Jefferson,

those rails,-at least when I looked that way,

# He Knew It All.

[Detroit Free Press.] There was a family on the train between Birmingham and Anniston who had come out of the woods of Mississippi and were on their | are 50 or 75 of them to whom the notice applies. "When I first read your stinging insult in the | way to some place in Georgia. It was their paper I became delirious with passion, and al- first ride on the cars, but while the wife and though I am not related to the Knickerbockers | children were full of natural curiosity, the husband didn't propose to give his ignorance "The De Nyes are pleasant people to meet, away. When the wife asked him what kept but the man who infuriates one of them is the coaches on the track he looked at her with

"Maria, don't you know nothin' 'tall? They put tar on 'em to make 'em stick !" She was satisfied until we switched in on a side track to let a passenger train go by, and

"Gordon, what did they do this for?" "'Nother train going by, Maria." "And do we have to git off the track?" "Yes. It's the new way. They used to have prospect of our meeting in a duel at no distant one train scramble over the other, but it scart

the extra track, and replied:

She looked up at the ceiling and then out on

## How Margaret Drew the Line. [St. Louis Post-Dispatch.]

Our pantry is next to our kitchen, where Margaret received the visits of her Mickey. One evening I went down to the pantry for something, and while there was an involuntary eavesdropper on poor Margaret. She had confided to Ma only a few days before that shortly after Lent we would have to look out for a new girl, and we consequently received Mickey with more good will than before he had declared his intentions, although we were sorry to think we would lose Margaret. On the evening in question Mickey was in the kitchen, where Margaret was finishing up her work. After the rumble of a gridiron falling to the floor had subsided, I heard the following dia-

"No, Mickey. No, you cannot." "Ah, Maggie, dear, gi' me one kiss from those

sweet lips." "Mickey," replied Margaret, in a stern voice, you must own the bowl before you can take the sugar." I recommend Margaret's views to the serious consideration of young ladies who are unable to decide what is the proper conduct for engaged couples without writing to the newspapers.

> What He " Done Otal" Costs Him a Year. [Buffalo Times.]

"How much does your best girl cost you, old fellow?" was plumped at a beardless boy, who obliging. My fat waiters have done much to admakes his bread and butter, about \$8 a week, vertise my grub.-New York Sun. in the carpenter trade.

After demurring, as usual over looking at the sentimental affair in so practical a light, his objections were finally overruled and he consented to talk. "Me and my girl take in all the museum shows. Ten weeks of museums at 20 cents a week makes \$2. All the girls hanker after ice cream, and I generally put up \$2 on ice cream. I have to get her 10 cents worth of taffy off and on. That comes to 75 with closed windows; air all their clothes and cents easy. In Summer time we get reckless their rooms daily, eat simple, wholesome food, and go to two big blow-outs anyway-most wear boneless waists, and button their skirts on generally picnics. With the car fare that them, and take the heels off their boots, comes to \$3. Other evenings we go to the parks and freeze to one of them benches. That don't and until June 7 was robust. On that day she decost nothing except the car fare. Sixty cents | clared that she could not and would not swallow would about settle that, for sometimes we anything. Since that day nothing, not even a drop walk, don't you see? When Christmas comes I do the grand, and buy a pair of earrings or spoonful of chicken broth. Her emaciation is not I do the grand, and buy a pair of earrings or some other piece of finery, the kind girls like, extreme after her long fast, and she does not seem some other piece of hnery, the kind girls like, and never pay less than \$2 neither. Let's see: to suffer from its effects.

\$2, \$2, 75c., \$3, 60c., \$2, comes to \$10.35. My

The Legislature of New Hampshire refuses to allow the women to vote at municipal elections.

### Self Conceit. [Chicago Standard.]

Conceit is shown in many ways. "The sun rises in the East, where I live," says Boston.

Hoosier responds: "But it don't stay there long; it goes out West right away." There was a man (he is said to have lived in Chicago) who never pronounced his own name without respectfully taking off his hat. Old Dr. Caldwell, of the Louisville Medical College, while lecturing the students on the then new science were in this country but three perfectly developed heads, those of Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, and the third modesty forbade him to

# Said He Had a Patented Disease.

[Kentucky State Journal.] "Sam, how's Tallier getting along now?" "Oh, so, so. He's putting on too much style

now to please me." "How's that?" "Well, he's got a mild attack of dyspepsia and he calls it "Bright's disease'-tryin' to make it appear as if he is a distinguished person. It makes me sick to see a fellow puttin' on so much style."

### The Barber Obeyed. [Chicago Living Church.]

A good story is told of our old friend, Dr. Cushman. He went to a barber during the recent heated term and said, doubtless with that well-remembered twinkle of the eye: "Now I want you to cut my hair as short as you would like a sermon." In rising from his chair and ruefully surveying his bald and shining head, he was constrained to observe that the barber

A Lawbreaking Community.

[Omaha World.] Omaha Thug-"What did yer leave Leadville

Leadville Thug-"I had ter leave because the citizens what has watches and pocketbooks worth takin' ain't got no respect fer the law." "They ain't?" "Naw. Every mother's son of 'em carries a revolver."

[New York Sun.] Barber (to baldheaded customer)-Ah, Mr. Jones, you ought to try some of Prof. Invigorator's hair restorer. It's-Customer-But I don't want any hair. Barber (in astonishment)-Don't want hair?

Didn't Want Any.

Customer-No; I'm married. They Are Generally Worth Less. [Wheeling Intelligencer.] Girls who make cigarets earn about \$8 a week. Young men who smoke cigarets often

CURE FOR THE DEAF.

PECK'S PATENT IMPROVED CUSHIONED EAR DRUMS PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the natural drum. Invisible, com-fortable, and always in position. All conversation, and even whispers, heard distinctly. Send for illustrated book of testimonials. Free. F. HISCOX, 853 B'dway, N. Y.

Last Battle of the War. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Now for the 'last battle of the war." I am not prepared to locate it. Comrade Riddle, 3d Ind. battery, claims April 9, 1865, as the time, and Fort

Blakely as the place, and says: "I have never yet seen a man who claims witnessing a battle later than this one of April 9, 1865, at 8 o'clock In the history of the 77th Ill., pages 341, 5, is given the official correspondence which re-

sulted in the surrender of the city of Mobile to

cast obloquy and reproach upon me in the eyes | Stanley's Division, of the Fourth Corps. Now | This is dated April 12, 1865. The history then On the day after the surrender [that is, April 13, four days after Blakely the Third Division was ordered to march to Whistler Station, on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, about six miles from the city. . . . . About 2 o'clock in the afternoon they marched to Whistler Station. Upon the ar-Nebraska, I succeeded in concealing my jew- the gap, just far enough to allow them to pass rival of our advance, they found some rebels here who had set fire to the buildings. They were driven beyond Eight-mile Creek, where they joined a force of about 500 cavalry. As the brigades came up they unslung knapsacks and started on the dou bie-quick for the front. Quite a brisk fight ensued. Our troops tried to flank them, but the cavalry was too quick and made their escape. Three of our

> ment in which the 77th participated. Perhaps this was not the "last battle." If not, let us hear from the next. - W. H. BENTLEY, 77th Ill., 301 Second street, Peoria, Ill.

boys, belonging to the 91st Ill., were wounded, and

four of the rebels killed. This was the last engage-

Young or middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility or kindred affections, should address with 10 cents in stamps for large treatise, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

# PERSONS AND THINGS.

Serg't Mason, made famous for having shot at

Guiteau during his trial for the murder of President Garfield, and who was confined in the Albany penitentiary for some time, has become a prosperous and very quiet farmer in Orange County, ginia. He, with Betty and several babies, is re-ported to be comfortable in all respects. - Duluth gamblers have been officially notified to quit the city, under penalty of prosecution. There - Green corn sells at 20 cents a dozen ears at Salt Lake City. Gentiles go for the roasting-ears, but the Mormons touch it with fear and trembling. It was green corn that killed old Brigham Young, prophet as he was, - Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise, -Some of these days the American toy-pistol will be introduced into French dueling warfare, and then somebody will get hart.—Chicago Tribune.
—"Help one another" works well enough every-

where except at the table of a well-filled board house. -St. Albans Messenger. - Two insane persons, occupying the same cell, were cured by a shrewd physician in a curious way. Each of the unfortunate men was privately intrusted with the care of the other, and was made to believe that, while he himself was regarded as

mentally sound the other was not. By the constant and active use of their mental faculties in this work both were eventually restored and discharged as sane. - Where one person is drowned at sea, 329 are killed on land. -Some one suggests that a bell-punch should be attached to contribution boxes.

— The Houston (Tex.) Herald pictures the hights of moral courage, as follows: "In speaking

of cheek one's mind naturally reverts to the drummer, the sewing-machine agent and the lightningrod man, but ail these fade into unutterable insignificance when compared to the young man who can calmly sit in church by the side of his "best girl" and never drop a nickle in the missionary -A Williamsport physician says there's money in his coughers. - Williams -A man in Clare was told that dogs would not

go mad if given plenty of water. He threw his neighbor's dog into the well .- Detroit Tribune. - In the bright lexicon of speculation there is nothing so uncertain as a sure thing.-Harper's - It isn't the number of immigrants who reach these shores which is affecting the country so much as how they behave after they get here. They all seem to want to start a saloon or run for

office.—Detroit Free Press.

—Col. Perkins, the very chipper oldest linhabitant of Norwich, expects to see 100, "for," he remarks, "very few people die at 20,"-Waterbury - Pedestrian-Madam, a boy who I am told is your son has just thrown a stone at me, causing a wound that is very painful. What are you going to do about it? Mother-I don't know; have you tried arnica?-Tid-Bits.

-"Train up a child in the way he should go," and keep a little ahead of him in the same way during the training, to be sure he goes,-New Orleans Picayune. -By examining the tongue of a patient physiclans find out the disease of the body and philoso-phers the disease of the mind,—Chicago Living

- It is true that doctors disagree, but they don't disagree half so much as their medicines do. - Burlington Free Press.

There is a fat restaurateur on Sixth avenue who insists that all his waiters shall be fat and sleek.

"Why?" he repeated the other day. "Weil, I believe that customers are attracted by men who have the appearance of being well fed. Besides, fat waiters are not so irritable as lean ones and are more

FOR THE LADIES. - Pine City, W. T., claims to have the smallest living woman. She is 27 years old, 29 inches tall, and weighs 33 pounds. - Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke says that if American romen wish to be healthy they must learn to live in fresh air. She advises them to open their windows, wear flannel nightgowns, and take a jug of hot water to bed if they are cold, but never to sleep

300 advertisements from ladies and gentlemen wanting correspondents. Sent 3 months for 10c.

In a State where women considerably outnumber the men this refusal is diplomatic and worthy lenient treatment, and is not to be judged in the manner as applied to Kansas, where the conditions are reversed.—Kansus City Times.
— How can a girl six inches in diameter get away with a pan of clams 18 inches across?-Martha's

# Vineyard Herald. SCIENTIFIC CHAT.

-According to the Journal of Health, the human brain reaches its greatest weight and development between the ages of 14 and 20. -Francis Gaiton, who has been studying the laws of heredity in regard to temper, finds that there is a greater proportion of good-tempered people among women than among men.

— Dry salt applied every day and brushed into the roots will make the hair silky and cause it to

grow. Do not continue but a year or two at long-

est, as it is a strong tonic. Some singular statements have been made in the Deutsche Monatschrift concerning the effect produced by different trades and industrial occupations upon the general health. Among these facts are those contributed by Prof. Hesse, of Leipsic, who points out the deplorable condition of the teeth of bakers, and who also asserts that he is frequently able to indicate the occupation of persons by the condition of their teeth. In the case of bakers the caries is soft and rapidly progressive; the principal parts attacked are the labial and buccal surfaces of the teeth, commencing at the cervix and rapidly extending to the grinding surface—the approximal surfaces not seeming to be attacked more than in other trades. Prof. Hesse action of an acid which is formed in the presence of fermentable carbohydrates.

# Hot Days

Have a weakening effect, causing loss of strength and a languor of mind as well as body. This condition permits the development of affections and diseases otherwise inactive. In such cases the system readily rallies under the induence of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies the blood, tones and strengthens the digestive organs, and infuses fresh life and energy. Try it this season. "My wife and myself were both generally run down. Hood's Sarsaparilla brought us out of that tired feeling, and made us feel like young people again. It has done more for us than all other medicines together." RICHARD

# HAWKHURST, Amityville, Long Island, N. Y. Hood's Sarsaparilla

C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by

DYKE'S BEARD ELINIA. to PROS. 55. 4 FOR 50 CTS. See Every Pile, warranted II came. Photos Seems recommended to the back to the back whichever or hair on health death on 32 to 30 days.

The only Remarky: 2 for 5 Phys. does the work. We green it or pay 10%. Tou minds \$6, days. He experies good to back Phys. Seems and 10 for 10% on stancing. The only Remerty: 2 or 5 Phys. does the work. We approximate par \$100. You make \$6, 64y. No experience. 12 Bolton Phys. socied, \$1, or 100e, no except. Solome Smith Remerty Co. Palatine, 11in. Mention The National Tribuna. AGENTS WANTED (Samples FREE) for TRIC CORSETS, BRUSHES, BELTS, etc. No risk, quick

CANCER and Tumore cured. New method. No knife. Book free. Drs. McLeish & Weber. 123 John St., Cincinnati, Ohio Mention The National Tribune.

sales. Territory given, satisfaction guaranteed.
DR. SCOTT, 343 Broadway, M. Y.

Mention The National Tribune

WATCH FREE! ME you send your address with 2-cent stamp to J. R. SLOANE & CO., Hartford, Conn. Mention The National Tribune.

# JAMES PYLE'S

The Great Invention, For EASY WASHING, IN HARD OR SOFT, HOT OR COLD WATER. Without Harm to FABRIC or HANDS,

No family, rich er poor should be without it, Sold by all Grocers, but beware of vile imitaions. PEARLINE is manufactured only in JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK.

and particularly adapted to Warm Climates.

CAPTURING A LOCOMOTIVE,

Montion The National Telbuna

A BOOK OF THRILLING INTEREST. which is literally true. No secondary incident in the whole war produced such a deep sensation as the exploits of the 23 "Engine Thieves," as the rebels designated them. This book, written by one of the survivors, tells the story in a very straightforward, fascinating way. It the story in a very straightforward, fascinating way. It is handsomely gotten up, and well illustrated, and every one interested in the war should not fail to read it. It is just the thing to put into the hands of boys who thirst for stories of alventure and danger. Agents can make fine wages seiling it. It is just the thing for teachers, clergymen, hawyers, sewing-machine and insurance agents, students, and men and women who are made to do hard physical labor, to seil. Any capable, active man or woman can make from \$2 to \$10 a day takscrive man or woman can make from \$2 to \$10 a day tak-ing orders for it. Write for terms to agents, etc. Sent to any address on receipt of \$1.50. Address,

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.,





Mention The National Tribuna The Best Remedy

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., P. O. Box 280. 31 and 33 Yesey St., New York

for all diseases arising from an impure or unhealthy Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Aver & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggista. Price 31, six bottles 35.

TABLE OF U.S. PENSION RATES, Compiled from official sources and showing the amount pension to which each pensioner is entitled under ex-ting laws. Showing old rates, as well as new rates, for invalids, widows, minor children and depo Sent to any address on receipt of 15 cents. Pub-

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C. S D SVERY MONTH We will guarantee with the service of the service H. A. ELLS & CO., 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

CERTIFICATE TE SOLDIERS RECORD HANDSOMEST WORKS EVER ISSUED WIDE AWAKE AGENTS WANTED
BIG MONEY AIN IT WRITE
PFTTIEONE MFG.Co.CND

I have a positive remedy for the above disease, by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long as anding have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its officery that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, fo any sufferer. Give express & P. O. address. T. A. SLOCUM let Poarl St. N. T. Mention The National Tribune.

THE NEWEST And Best Advantages Our New Marked Cards are the finest ever printed. We will in every instance return money if our goods are not xactly as represented. Send for circulars and price-list.

JAMES W. LEWIS.

Mention The National Tribune.

Mention The National Tribune T. E. PARKER, of Lynn, Mass, is the largest dealer als, outfits and all accessories for Ladies' Fancy Work. His illustrated price list is mailed from Mention The National Tribune.

Address HELPING HAND, 153 Van Suren St., Chicago.

SEE HERE! Why not save one half on 1000 useful to Agents. Chicago Scale Co., Chicago, Ili. Mention The National Tribuna

WATCHES CATALOGUE 2c. JEWELRY WILLIAMS, 122 Halstead St., Mention The National Tribuna DIVORCES-A. GOODRICH, Attorney At Law, 124 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.; advice free; eighteen ars' experience; business quietly and legally transact

Mention The National Tribune.

Mention The National Tribune. Samples heantifully colored Rug Patterns to in-traduce. Send Rice, for postage and gacking, to GHBS MFG. CO., Chicago, Ric. Agents Wanted. Mention The National Tribuna MEDICAL BEREAU.—All diseases treated by mail. Send for circular. Chronic Diseases and Nervous Debility have special attention. Opinion on case free. Address Medical Bureau, Box 161, Toledo, Ohio. Mention The National Tribune.

\$250 AM NTH. Agents wanted. 90 best sell-ing articles in the world. I sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Betroit, Mich.

**PORTRAITCOPYINGHOUSE** New agents wanted in every state. Send for price list and terms to J. A. Shepard, 20 Wabash Ave. Chicago.

believes that the disease is owing to the inhabition Sent for twenty-five cents in stamps. Address, CHAPof flour dust, the caries being caused by the Mention The National Tribune CANCER. A positive cure. No knife, no plaster, no pain. W. C. PAYNE, M. D.

> Mention The National Tribuna. WATCHES, JEWELRY AND NOTIONS. The cheap pince in the West. ONE SAMPLS and liber'd Cate FREE. W. Hill. 4 CO., 100 W. Madison St. Chica Mention The National Tribune.

GOLD WATCH FREE to Every Agent selling one Cards. Send a 2-cent stamp for Samples and Outfit. THE DOMESTIC CO., Wallingford, Cons., Mention The National Tribune. \$5 to SS a day. Samples worth \$1.50, FERR. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write Browster Safery Rein Hornen Co., Holly, Mich.

FAY'S MANILLA ROOFING, Catalogue V. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. L. Mention The National Tribuna DYING CIRL'S MESSAGE and 104 other List of Songs Free. H. J. WEIMAN, 82 Park Row, N. X.

Mention The National Tribupa. S5 per day selling our goods. Nickei Tidy Holder 15c. Nickei Broom-holder 18c. Terms free, J. R. & J. Ferguson, Chester, Ct. Mention The National Tribune.

DLEASE NOTICE "CLUB ORDERS" advertisemen of London Tea Co. in previous papers. Mention The National Tribuna. PRUSSES SENT ON TRIAL C. H. EGGLE-STON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill. Circulars free. Mention The National Tribune.

CARDS.

CARDS FREE samples & our big 4c. fer mail. 12 lovely Busket Hidden Name, 10c. 25 plain gilt edge, 10c. Club 7 packs, 50.
HOLLY CLED CO., Moriden, Commention The National Tribune.